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EDITORIAL NOTES.

SENATOR INGALLS will soon introduce a bill providing that any person who incloses an acreage of public lands to which he has no title shall be liable to a fine of \$100 a day for the time such inclosure is maintained, and any person who obstructs the passage of another over or through the public domain shall, for every offense, pay the aggrieved person \$500.

THE Mormon church now embraces a President, twelve apostles, fifty-eight patriarchs, 3,885 sentinels, 3,153 high priests, 11,000 choir, 1,500 bishops, and 4,400 deacons. In Arizona there is a membership of 2,262; in Idaho twice as many, and missionaries are at work all over Europe and the United States. The time appears to be coming when the Gentiles will have to hide their women folk if they expect to keep up their present domestic style.

THE manufacture of paper pulp into a substitute for wood is attracting favorable attention. It is believed that it will prove much cheaper than wood, equally as durable and fully as good for fine work. The paper board will take the finest polish, as well as any tint, shade or color. It may be made water-proof, and can be marbled and grained. In the construction of buildings as roofing material, in making bridles, caskets or for furniture purposes it is believed that paper lumber will, ere long, come into general use.

ONE of the largest sheep ranches in America is on Santa Rosa Island, California. On this island of 74,000 acres fully 80,000 sheep are kept. Last June the wool clip from these sheep was 415,740 pounds, which sold for 27 cents a pound, bringing the owner \$212,349.80, a clear profit of over \$80,000. Even this was a low yield. Four men keep the ranch in order during the year, but in shearing time an additional force is, of course, necessary. A shearer is paid five cents a clip, and \$4 50 a day is frequently made by a good hand. The Santa Rosa sheep require no herding, but two hundred trained goats run with them, answering all the purposes of shepherd dogs.

KRUPP, the famous manufacturer of heavy ordnance, claims that he has sent forth more than 20,000 of his terrible engines of war. His pre-eminence is due to the fact that he first substituted steel for iron in the manufacture of heavy guns. He was also one of the first to perceive that breech loading cannon would completely take the place of muzzle loaders. Krupp's guns have been sold to every country except England and the United States. At present Italy and China are his best customers. His largest gun is over fifty-five feet in length, and it is said that not a single part of it could be made in America, as we have no means of hammering or working such enormous masses of metal.

FROM all accounts the synchronous multiple telegraph system is destined to inaugurate a marvelous revolution in telegraphy. It is claimed that a synchronous system has been obtained between distant rotating systems so absolute as to secure their rotation for weeks at a time without a variation between the two of 1-600 of a second. The application of this principle will divide an ordinary telegraph wire into a number of electric circuits, each of which is entirely independent of the others. The inventor of this system is Patrick H. Delaney, a New Yorker, of Irish descent. The principle carried out in his system is capable of infinite possibilities. It renders certain the practicability of telegraphing by sound, and it is possible that the transfer of objects photographically by telegraph may be realized.

THE hammerless gun is one of the latest fashions in fire-arms, and some patterns are quite expensive. A handsome twelve gauge, seven-and-a-half pound gun can be had for \$100. The barrel is of the finest Damascus steel, and the artist who engraves the lock-plates receives a salary of \$3,500 a year. The hammers are inclosed within the lock-plates, and are brought into cocking position by the dropping of the barrels in opening the gun, an automatic device at the same time locking the triggers so the gun cannot be discharged by pulling them until the little slide is pushed forward. These guns are considered quite safe, and it is predicted that they will come into general use. Another change in gun fashions is the growing popularity of smaller gauge and lighter guns. The American cheap guns are improving and sell readily over imported guns of the same grade.

FAMOUS in jewelry are now materials rather than decorative. The designers seek models from every source. We find pins, clasps, ear-drops and brooches in the form of saws, hammers, blow-pipes, watering pots and shades. Whole scenes reproduced in gold and precious stones. On a golden rod two wallows in diamonds are shown building their nest; the head of a terrier in brilliant emeralds through the crevice of a golden board in pursuit of a silver rat; a couple of kittens in diamonds and emeralds playing with

abig pearl, make a brooch; diamond horses galloping through a horse shoe, and poodles leaping through hoops are also in high favor for brooches. A new idea in jewelry is simply a thin spot of gold set irregularly with precious stones, as if a bit of mottled gold had been dropped on the table and then strewn over with emeralds and rubies and diamonds. Black silver jewelry is also new.

EVERY new publication of statistics relating to our foreign commerce shows that our ocean-carrying trade is slowly approaching the vanishing point. Mr. Nimmo shows in his annual report that during the last fiscal year the tonnage of American vessels entering at our ports was less by nearly 134,000 tons than the year before. The Chamber of Commerce report shows that of our total foreign commerce only about one-sixth is carried on by American vessels, while fully five-sixths gives employment to the vessels of other countries. Since 1856, the proportion of tonnage of American vessels trading with American ports has dwindled from 71 1/2 per cent, to about 50 per cent, while that of foreign vessels has increased to nearly 80 per cent. Of course the decay of ship-building has kept pace with the decline in the use of American ships. Last year we built only about forty thousand tons of iron ships, largely for the protected coast trade, while in Great Britain more than six hundred and fifty thousand tons were built.

THE first attempt to cultivate cranberries in this country was made in 1812 by Captain Henry Hall, of Barnstable, Mass. Their cultivation has assumed vast proportions; not less than 50,000 barrels being annually produced on Cape Cod, and a still larger amount in New Jersey. The same industry increases yearly in Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin. The best places for cultivating these berries are peat bogs, which are near deposits of clean sand. It is a trailing, evergreen, semi-aquatic plant which derives its sustenance almost entirely from air and water. It requires no fertilizer and needs no cultivation after a few years. The vines once in bearing will, by judicious management, produce a good crop yearly during a generation if not for a century. A yield of four hundred bushels to the acre is not infrequent, though half that amount is regarded as an average crop in New Jersey. The price is rarely less than \$10 a barrel, and during February, 1889, they sold in Philadelphia for \$32 a barrel. The cultivation consists in keeping other vegetation down till the vines cover the ground. The demand for these delicious berries constantly increases.

THE new comet can now be seen by the naked eye after sunset in the northwest, near the star Vega, the only star of the first magnitude in that vicinity. Through the telescope it looks half the size of the moon, with just the suggestion of a tail. By the latter part of January it will drop down to within 70,000,000 miles of the sun, and it will be much brighter than when it made its starting tour in 1812.

THE Bar holdi statue is made of copper strengthened by an inner skeleton of iron. For each piece a center or mold was made of wood, on which the copper could be worked and fitted. The sheet-copper epidermis of the figure is made of 300 pieces, and weighs 178,000 pounds, while the iron frame weighs 264,000 pounds. When finally erected, the molded sheets of copper will be riveted together by copper bolts, and the iron skeleton will be secured to the masonry by twelve great foundation bolts. The variations due to temperature are provided for by elasticity in every part, and corrodling will be checked by painting with red lead wherever iron and copper are in contact. It is reckoned that the pressure of wind upon the statue, which will be 150 feet high, may go as high as 190,000 pounds.

JAMES A. GARY, proprietor of the Alabaster Mills, on the Patuxent, who is largely interested in the Laurel Mills, said: "The South for the past five or ten years has had a mania for putting up cotton mills. Then the improvements in machinery are such that each spindle will produce three times as many goods as it could fifteen years ago. With the exception of the skilled operatives, who were drawn from the Maryland mills, the wages there are 25, 30, and even 50 per cent lower than we pay, and the hours of labor are longer. Their operatives live cheaply, and know a thing of the domestic comforts which ours have. The Southern mills are among the best in point of construction. The Southern railroads make tariffs by which the mill products are carried North as sixth-class goods, while they charge the same goods made North and sent South first-class. Cotton goods from the mills at Augusta and Columbus, Georgia, are carried North for forty-eight cents a hundred pounds, but the same goods sent from the North must pay \$1.25. This is protection of the South against Northern competition. The railroads claim that they make low rates on North-bound freight rather than send cars back from the South empty. In the thirty-five years of my business experience I think

the outlook at present is the least satisfactory I have known. The warehouses are full of goods, for which there is no market except at prices that either would show a loss or no profit. Maryland cotton manufacturers have lost more by the competition of Southern mills than those of any other State. We make the coarse goods which the South is making, and feel the over-production most. There are too many spindles, and the spindles increase more rapidly than the population which is to consume the manufactured products.

GENERAL NEWS.

OYSTER canning is a growing industry in palachicola, Fla.

TEXAS has organized sixty-eight new counties within the last year.

ENGINEERS are at work laying off the new city of Sheffield, Alabama.

UNION COUNTY, Georgia, has a practicing physician who is ninety years old.

THE money-order business of Atlanta amounts to a quarter of a million per month.

THE large falling off of the yield of rice in South Carolina is attributed to inefficient labor.

EASTERN capitalists are purchasing a good deal of land in Chilton county, Ala., with a view to getting out mineral.

FOR the year 1883, 270 trotters have trotted in 2:30 or better. Twenty-six of these have trotted in 2:20 or better.

THE outlay for new buildings and repairs of stores and dwellings in New Orleans this year will exceed \$3,000,000.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, commander of the army, will visit Lake de Funiak, Fla., to select a site for the Military Gulf Sanitarium.

MEMPHIS is building a flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels a day and a grain elevator with a storage capacity of 55,000 bushels.

TAXES to the amount of \$814,751 due the defunct corporation of Memphis still remain uncollected, the interest on which now exceeds \$300,000.

THE manufacture of articles from soapstone is a profitable industry in Alexandria, Virginia, the quarries near that place furnishing an abundance of very fine stone.

A CRUISE of Southern editors shows two captains, seventeen majors, seven generals and 1,826 colonels. There are no privates and no officers below the rank of captain.

TWO cypress trees have recently been cut in Sumter county, Florida. From one 33,000 shingles were made, and from the other 37,000 shingles, and 6,100 clap-boards were made.

THE cost of the Brooklyn bridge will exceed \$18,000,000, including interest to date, the interest on which at 6 per cent is \$1,080,000 per year, of which New York pays one-third, leaving for Brooklyn a daily charge of \$1,972.35.

THE city of Atlanta was first called Marthasville, after the daughter of Mr. Lumpkin, who donated five acres of ground at that point, and so decided the terminus of the Atlantic and Western railroad. The name was afterwards changed by the Legislature.

THE disease resembling hydrophobia, which has appeared among Texas cattle in some parts, has broken out among the animals below, foam at the mouth and roam over the prairie with head in the air, destroying everything in sight.

GEORGIA is the only Southern state that pensions maimed Confederate soldiers. Those who have lost a leg above the knee receive \$100; below the knee, \$75; arm above the elbow, \$60; below the elbow, \$40. These payments are now being made by order of the governor, under an act of the Legislature.

IN the negro cemetery in Americus, Georgia, is a cedar tree which was planted in a large pitcher at the head of a negro's grave about ten years ago. It burst the bottom of the pitcher and rooted in the earth. The pitcher still encircled the bottom of the cedar, and is without a crack. The tree fills the pitcher completely, and is about eight or ten feet high.

WILLIAM and Mary College, of Virginia, has closed its doors, having but one student at the beginning of this school year. Next to Harvard, this was the oldest college in America, having been founded in 1693, and was the only one that received a royal charter. Among the most eminent men educated in its halls were Washington, Marshall, Randolph, Tyler, Breckenridge and General Scott.

LYNCHBURG Advance: From the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture it appears that during the season just closed no less than 70,000 tons of fertilizers were sold in the State, the value of which from analysis was \$2,657,000. Forty-five thousand tons of ammoniated superphosphate, 12,000 tons of acid superphosphate and 13,000 tons of bone, etc., were the representative divisions as to the character of the matter sold.

THE home-car railroads of New York City paid dividends as follows in the year ended September 30th last: Twenty-

third street, 8 per cent; Broadway and Seventh avenue, 12 (and an extra dividend of 6 per cent on read estate sold); Dry Dock East, Broadway and Battery, 4; Forty-second street and Grand street Ferry, 13; Third avenue, 17; Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham, 5; Second avenue, 10; Christopher and Tenth street, 5; the Ninth avenue line and the Houston, West street and Pavonia Ferry paid extra but no dividends. The twelve roads carried in the year 145,000,000 passengers or 336,000 a day.

To Cure Sleeplessness.

Druggists tell us that there is a growing demand for various medicines and preparations containing opiates. In one shape or another, people wreck their nervous system by injudicious habits of life, and the result is unusual sleep, dyspepsia and countless other evils. A little advice to such persons may not be out of place. They should, of course, be careful to abandon that method of life which brings them into physical disorder. Their complaint may be fed by tobacco; narcotics should be avoided. One cause of their trouble may be that they take insufficient exercise. Perhaps they drink too much tea or coffee, or eat too much flesh meat. There are a thousand practices allowed by convention, which are in themselves harmful and prejudicial to health.

The quantity of sleep may be improved by diminishing the length of time spent in bed. A hot shower bath at bedtime cleanses the skin and predisposes to sleep. Many a toiling business or literary man goes to bed tired and worn out, only to toss from one side to another. His brain is hot and full of blood, while his feet are cold. He thinks over again the thoughts that have been engaging his attention during the day, or does over again the business that has called forth his energies for twelve or sixteen hours past.

His night is a round of tossing to and fro. Is there any wonder that, falling to find out what is the true and natural remedy for his pains, he resorts to opiates, which he knows will give him temporary relief?

There is one sure and safe way to remedy his pains. If, after leaving work, he would take a brisk walk of a mile or two before going to bed, and then, after the walk, hold his head under a stream of cold water, he would find relief—that is, supposing he does this when he is first troubled with sleepless nights. But, no; if he lives a half a mile or more from his work he takes a car home, and, throwing off his clothes, goes to bed as quickly as possible.

The want of balance between mental and physical labor is a fruitful cause of sleeplessness. Many a business man, whose duties keep him in an office all day, would improve his health a great deal if he were to fit up his attic as a carpenter shop and spend an hour there in after supper. This, of course, would be beneficial only if he happened to have a liking for mechanics; then he would find his occupation afforded him amusement, mental occupation and muscular effort in just the proper proportions.—*Herald of Health.*

Billy Fish's Water Treatment.

It was one mile from London, Ohio, in about the year 1863, when one Christopher Slagle had been given up to die by the physicians, after several consultations. He was a man of naturally strong constitution, but an inveterate user of tobacco. Almost at death's door, he muttered in a feeble voice: "If the doctors can do nothing more for me, let Billy Fish try his 'water' treatment." With no more knowledge of what to do than could be acquired from the reading of his journal in a year, father undertook his task.

Mark, now, his manner of proceeding: Placing two comforters upon the bed, then two woolen blankets upon them, he prepared his patient by removing all his garments. Then taking a sheet wrung from warm water, quickly spread it and bodily the poor man was lifted into it, too weak to get there himself. Then placing his arms alongside his body, the wet sheet was wrapped tightly about every part of his body up to and including the neck. Then the first and second blankets were wrapped tightly about him, and lastly the comforter. (A loose wrapping is apt to chill for a while.) Very cold spring water was used in wetting a cloth for his forehead, and very warm applications were put to his feet, a good draught of cold spring water given to drink, and the patient slept for one hour. Having the heat of the room at about 75 degrees, he was unpacked, given a tepid bath and thoroughly rubbed. The rolls of refuse that collected upon his skin and removed from his pores were perfectly astonishing. Had a miracle been performed it would not perhaps have been more marked than the effects of that "sheet pack." This was repeated twice a day (in his case) for two days, then reduced to once a day until the patient got well. Not one drop of drugs passed into his stomach after Billy Fish took hold of the patient. So much of a convert to water treatment did this man become that he was discovered rolling naked at one time in the snow.—*L. S. Fish, Cleveland.*

MARTIN LUTHER KING'S railway tickets in the company's office at Koppang Station in Norway, and he is an honest clerk withal. Two Englishmen relate that, on a certain day this year, they bought two tickets of him for Christiania, paying as they supposed the proper fares. Three hours afterward the conductor of the train brought them a dispatch saying that they had paid two kroner too much and should be repaid that sum when the train stopped for dinner at Hamar. And this accordingly was done.

DR. YATES, of Shanghai, says the Chinese pay \$154,752,000 annually to quiet the spirits of their ancestors.

WIT AND WISDOM.

God bless souls with a line; the devil with a net.

To give birth to a desire, to nourish it, to develop it, to increase it, to imitate it, to satisfy it—this is a whole poem.

AMENITIES of the tennis lawn: She—"Yours or mine, Sir Charles?" He—"Yours—awfully yours!"—*London Punch.*

If there is any good in a man it is bound to come out, but it should not come out at once and leave the man empty.

"Yes, my wife is a good poker-player," says a Long Island farmer; and then he adds: "She is also just as handy with the tongue."

A WOMAN is never displeased if we please several other women, provided she is preferred; it is many more triumphs for her.

SOCIETY is composed of two great classes—those who have more appetite than dinner, and those who have more dinner than appetite.

"A BABY," says the New York Journal, "is the oasis of married life." This does away with the popular notion that an oasis is a quiet place.

THE life of a woman can be divided into three epochs: in the first she dreams of love, in the second she experiences it, in the third she regrets it.

"DAR is many a rule," says Uncle Sam, "but won't work bote ways. Whisky will produce a headache, but a headache won't produce whisky."

THE daughter of a Texan cattle king has just returned from Paris, where she says she walked through the Bois de Boulogne and visited a shotter who saw the statues of Physic and Catherine de Medici.

"NO," said Mr. Byrnesmonkey, "I shall not vote. I'm bound to be on the off side, and for the life of me I can't tell this year which side that is."

IT is only a coward who reproaches a dishonor the love a woman has cherished for him, since she cannot retaliate by making a dishonor of his love for her.

"YES," said Miss Penn, "I rejected Mr. Hogg. Nice fellow, but I couldn't have the announcement of my marriage appear in the papers under the headline Hogg-Penn."

A SCIENTIST says that, properly speaking, color is not a property of matter, but of light. We remember when color was a property of matter, and that was about twenty years ago down south.—*Boston Courier.*

"DO BRIBES think?" asks a writer in opening a current article. If they do, we would like to know what a canny bird thinks of the fat woman who stands up in a chair and "talks baby" through the brass wires of its cage.

I WENT a man once and I spoke to him about it. He said: "Don't think about it, but it's all right," but I noticed that after I quit thinking about it, he tucked it up an' thought about it till it worried me powerful.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

A MAN lately committed suicide in a Parisian restaurant after making a hearty luncheon. On a slip of paper found on the table before him he had written in pencil: "Oysters are excellent for the stomach, and old wine promotes longevity; but politics disgust a man with life, and that is the reason why I am about to kill myself."

FIFTY pounds of gold are worth \$9,000. Now, then, we have a little scheme to propose. If some man will just come in with one pound of gold, and we can slip it into the butter jar and let our grocer sell it to us for a pound of butter, we will have \$2,250 to divide up. See? What'll you do with the pound of gold?—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE story is told in Paris of an American lady who at an inn in Normandy was depicted, as being the best French scholar in her party, to make the arrangements for their accommodation. She did her best—which was a long way short of perfection—but the clerk did not catch her meaning, and his remarks were jargon to her. Finally, in desperation, she said slowly, and with awful distinctness: "Do—y—ou—s—p—e—e—k—E—n—g—l—i—s—h?" "Well, now, you're just talking," shouted the clerk. "Guess I'd better speak English, I was raised ten miles from Ban-gor."

Business Rivalry.

THE rivalry between Chicago and St. Louis is growing in intensity. Recently both cities sent agents down to Chihuahua, Mexico, to work up business and arrange for an excursion of Mexican merchants to the respective commercial centres of the Great West. The St. Louis man arrived on the ground first and organized his party. The following story from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch shows how near he came to being outwitted by the cheery Chicago people: It will be remembered that when John F. Cahill went to Chihuahua to arrange the excursion, he anticipated Chicago parties only one week. The city by the lake was determined to have the visitors at all hazards. A shrewd committee was appointed to go to Kansas City and see what could be done. An elaborate plan was laid. When the train hauling the special car arrived at the Union Depot, a switch engine was to be ready. Just as the Chicago and Alton train was about to pull out, the switch engine was to back down, hitch on to the car, switch it on to the Chicago and Alton track, and before the passengers knew what was going on they would be bowing toward Chicago at the rate of forty miles per hour instead of St. Louis. Some of the Kansas City railroad officials, however, uncarried the plot and thwarted it and our Mexican visitors will learn for the first time how narrow was their escape.

THOUGHTLESS people will listen year after year to the stale jokes of the gruff gruffer, in "Hamlet," and laugh at them every time, knowing beforehand exactly what the actor will say; but if a "poor" negro minstrel comes along with jokes not more than half as old as those of Shakespeare these same people will kick.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THAT VERY LITTLE BABY.

THE CRANK AND THE LITTLE ONES.

What a Western Editor Has to Say on the Subject.

[From the Milwaukee Sun.]

The following is going the rounds, written by an editor who thinks he is smart, very likely: "A baby can wear out a dollar pair of shoes in twenty-four hours. It can keep its father busy advertising in the newspapers for a nurse. It can occupy both sides of the largest sized bed manufactured simultaneously. It can make the author of its being a wash bill foot up to five dollars a week and not be feeling at all well. It can crowd to suffocation the smoking car of a railroad train, with the smoking car gone between two stations. It can cause its father to be insulted by every second-class boarding house keeper in the city who never takes children. It can make an old bachelor in the room adjoining use language that, if uttered in the street, would get him in the penitentiary for two years. It can, in a few minutes, drive a man frantically from his home and cause him to seek the companionship of a locomotive blowing off steam."

It is cowardly to abuse a person who cannot talk back, and the man who thus abuses the baby, a poor little thing that is not responsible for coming to earth to annoy fools, is fit for treason, or jumping a board bill. A baby never annoyed any person with a soul, unless there was something the matter with it, for which a grown person was responsible. It is true a baby can wear out a pair of kid shoes in twenty-four hours, but if the proprietor of the baby does not like to stand the expense he can buy cheaper shoes that will last a year. It can keep a father busy advertising for nurses, if the father is a fool, but if he dislikes to advertise for nurses he can nurse the baby himself, or he needn't have any baby. If the kicking father does not like to pay wash bills he can wash the clothes himself. The baby is not to blame because second-class boarding-houses do not want children around, and the boarding-houses are not to blame for the father of a baby should have a home before he does a baby, and then he will not be insulted. But the last sentence of the above item is what makes us hot. "A baby can, in a few minutes, drive a man frantically from his home," etc. No "man" could be driven from home by his baby. A person who would be driven from home frantically by the crying of his own baby is a cowardly jackass, and a baby ought to be ashamed of such a father. Such a "man" is a thing. A man would stay at home and help seek the cause of the baby's peevishness, and correct it.

The Sun does not believe the writer of the above article ever had a baby, but if he did, he is an account sort of a journalistic dude, without a soul. If the man has a baby, what precious reading the article will be to him some day when he comes home and is met at the door by his pale-faced, frightened wife, with tears in her eyes, says, "Go for the doctor at once, the baby, I fear, is dying." The cold chills will creep up his back, and his hair will feel as though it is turning gray; as he starts for the doctor, he will feel as though his legs never acted so slowly, and he will pray to God that the life of the abused little one may be spared till he gets back, and he will think of the cruel words he has written about babies, and wonder if the doctor will be at home. He is driven frantically from home," now, but not to seek the companionship of a locomotive blowing off steam." He waster the doctor to save the life of the baby that wears out a pair of kid shoes in a day, and he would buy all the kid shoes in the world if baby would live. He gives the doctor a lively race back to the house, and he is not thinking about a five-dollar wash bill. The father who writes such stuff about babies, hurries to his home wondering if the little treasure is alive or dead, and the coward dare not go into the room and face the little sufferer.

Men may find fault with the trouble of raising babies, and think they are smart, but when they have stood by the bedside of one of their own, and watched its last breathing, and seen the little life go out, and felt that tugging at the heart that can never be described by mortal tongue or pen, and have followed the little one to the grave and heard the cold, cold clay rattle upon the coffin, and go home to the deserted house and see baby's playthings everywhere, through tears, they will never again talk funny about a baby being a nuisance. The smart Aleck who wrote the above could never have witnessed the baby smile of welcome to papa when he came home, or felt little fat arms around his neck, and looked into little eyes that are heaven's windows, or seen the hearty laugh that shows sharp little new teeth coming through the sweet red gums, or had the little one get astraddle of his foot for a ride, or seen the face at the window as he came up the street from a day of toil. Had the writer of the above experienced these pleasures he would have written differently, and said, "a baby is a ray of human sunshine, sent to earth to brighten the pathway of people who have souls." No, the writer of the above is a man without a heart, whose idea of bliss is a second class boarding house, where babies are not wanted, and whose death bed will be in a hospital, his attendants charitable people, his mourners will be those who can get a free back ride to the grave yard, and his monument should be a piece of soapstone engraved: "Here lies the remains of a star idiot, who, having babies, hated everything that was good, and he didn't die a minute too soon, and thanks be to God he didn't leave any posterity."

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IN England war taxes per capita amount to \$4.45, education to 75 cents; in France the respective amounts are \$5.17 and 33 cents; in Prussia \$2.83 and 58 cents; in Russia \$2.45 and 8 cents; in Italy \$1.85 and 16 cents; in Austria \$1.60 and 39 cents; in Switzerland \$1.16 and \$1.

JULIA WARD HOWE says: "Poor people cannot be kept out of good society. No, but they can be made as wretchedly uncomfortable while they are it."

In A Two-Acre Garden.

Now that this year's working season is past, I am thinking over successes and failures, and, while everything is fresh in mind, determining upon my line of action for next season. And, what is of more consequence, I am writing it down in my year book, where I can read it the first thing next spring. Some things I am going to do just as I did this year, with the expectation of a like success.

I am going to plant sweet corn in drills four feet apart, and thin the stalks to ten inches apart. This season my corn patch gave me 125 ears to every 100 feet of drill. This yield was at the rate of 13,500 ears to the acre—more than I think possible by the hill system. The advantages in case of working the crop are obvious, and the saving of time in planting and plowing is nearly 50 per cent.

I shall again plant my early peas on the ground where my corn is to be planted later, putting the rows in the middle of the four-foot spaces of the future cornfield. Peas ask little of the soil, and are gathered and off before the corn needs the space. The vines may be plowed in to help the corn.

Another success which I hope to repeat was achieved by planting out late cabbage in the patch of onions grown from sets. The onions were sold, in bunches for the most part, before the cabbages wanted all the soil, and the latter seem to be entirely free from the attacks of insects underground. If the onions secured this immunity, why not put a few sets in every cabbage hill when the plants are set? The rows of onions were fitted in between the rows of cabbages, and set three feet apart in every alternate row.

A partial failure of turnips in maturing good roots seemed due to too close planting. The distance apart was sixteen inches, and only the outside rows of the plot gave fine roots. On one side were the onions, which were smaller in the row next to the turnips than in any other. On the other side of the turnips were carrots, which tried two methods next season: 1, planting the turnips in rows twenty inches apart; 2, planting them twenty-four inches apart with intermediate rows of carrots. I think the latter plan will give the best return from the area occupied. In all cases I have found it more profitable to use unoccupied space between rows of growing crops, which require such space to be saved for their use later in the season, in raising some quick-growing crop, like spinach or radishes. Very little more fertilizer is needed, and the cultivation is not increased beyond the necessities of the main crop.

Another scheme for increasing returns is that of dropping quick-growing beans where the vegetables have been gathered for use. I plant twice a week until there is no chance of ripening them before frost. I then substitute fodder corn and get a considerable stack from my two-acre garden.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Manners and Customs of the Last Century.

The Philadelphia gentleman of the last century, if he were a man of fashion or means, wore a three-cornered cocked hat, heavily laced. His hair was done up in a cue, and its natural shade concealed by a profusion of powder. His coat was light-colored, with diminutive cape, marvelously long back, and silver buttons engraved with the letters of his name. His small clothes came scarcely to the knees; his long stockings were striped, his shoes pointed and adorned with huge buckles; his vest had flap pockets, his cuffs were loaded with lead. . . . When he bowed to the damsels that passed him, he took half the sidewalk as he flourished his cane and scraped his foot. The historian proceeds to convince us that the dress of the lady, as she gracefully returned his salutation, and cooed nearly to the earth, would seem no less strange to us. "Those were the days of gorgeous brocades and taffetas, luxuriantly displayed over cumbersome hoops, which, flattened before and behind, stood out for two feet on each side; of tower-built hats, adorned with tall feathers; of calash and muskleton bonnets, of high wooden heels fancifully cut; of gowns without fronts; of fine satin petticoats, and of implanted tulle." It appears that in 1784 this curious custom of transferring teeth from one woman's jaw to another had been lately introduced in Philadelphia. In an advertisement yet extant one La Mayner announces to his fair but presumably mature patrons, that his business is to transplant teeth, and that he has within the six months just preceding transplanted 120; and he assures those having front teeth for sale that he will give two guineas for every sound one brought to him.—*McMasters' History.*

Randolph's Withering sarcasm.

During the debate in Congress on the Missouri question, Mr. Philomen Beecher, a native of Connecticut who had emigrated to Ohio, and had there been elected a Representative, became somewhat impatient as his dinner-hour approached, and at last, when John Randolph made a somewhat lengthy pause, moved "the previous question." The Speaker said: "The gentleman from Virginia has the floor," and Randolph proceeded, to be again interrupted when he paused again to collect his thoughts, by a demand for "the previous question;" nor was it long before the demand was made for the third time. Randolph could stand it no longer, but said, in a voice as shrill as the cry of a peacock: "Mr. Speaker, in the Netherlands, a man of small capacity, with bits of wood and leather, will in a few moments construct that which, with the pressure of the finger and thumb, will fly 'Cuckoo!' and scatter." "The people of Ohio have made a toy," "Previous question!" "Previous question!" and, as he spoke, Randolph pointed with his attenuated fingers at Beecher, who did not attempt a reply.—*Ben. Perley Poore, in the Century.*